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■ Pickie Pie was an ordinary man who wanted to be a man

The Lynching of Pickie Pie

By L. D. Reddick

BAD news, unfortunately, comes often from Georgia these days. The first lynching of 1949 took place there.

What was the trouble that time?

Who was the victim; what was he like?

Why was he murdered? What did the papers say? What did the preachers preach about it? Who bears the shame, if shame there was?

What did the Governor do?

What did *anybody* do?

Irwinton, Georgia, is a sleepy town of less than 3,000 inhabitants. It is the county seat of Wilkinson county, located in the central part of the state. Negroes there outnumber whites about 7 to 5. It is a poor and bleak rural township with few cultural and recreational advantages for whites or blacks. The round of life for Negro residents includes work, church, lodge meetings, watching the trains come in, standing about the town square on Saturday afternoons, visiting each other, hunting and fishing, listening to the radio and juke boxes.

Even while lingering about the railroad station, Negroes are not expected to stand up straight and look forward directly, rather to slouch, to slink, to droop and lean with one shoulder down; to laugh merrily or be quiet; to be helpful or get out of the way of the white folks. A crowd of blacks at the County Square will let a lone, poor white drunk reel and curse his way through them. One stout blow from a black fist would sober or silence him.

This is the kind of town in which Caleb Hill lived—at least he lived down a country road near it. He had grown up in this area. He had to quit school in the seventh grade in order to help his father make ends meet for the family of ten children. He did plowing and farm work for awhile; then went into the chalk mines where he won a reputation of being a good worker and thrifty with his earnings. He had to be: Hill's

DR. LAWRENCE D. REDDICK, *formerly curator of the Schomburg Collection, New York City, is librarian of Atlanta University.*

father lost his health and Caleb married. By 1949 he had nine dependents, three of whom were his own children.

His neighbors and friends say that 'Pickie Pie" (as he was nicknamed) had a great spirit. They liked him. He worked hard but maintained a zest for life. He was playful, witty, and enjoyed a good time. He delighted in driving his shiny Ford around town. He would make the "cut-out" talk.

He was no "Uncle Tom." Some of the white folks didn't like this—Alec Boone, for one. Boone was publisher of the *Wilkinson County News* and a member of the state legislature. He was so ardent a Talmadgite that he, too, wore those scarlet suspenders in imitation of the Governor and the Governor's deceased father, Gene. Boone described Pickie Pie as "a bad one."

In early May of 1949, Pickie Pie had a clash with two white men. He left town, remaining in Macon for a couple of weeks to let things "blow over."

MEMORIAL DAY

Memorial Day, May 30, is not as much of a holiday in Georgia as is Confederate Day, April 26. But, anyway, it fell this time on Sunday. A group of ten or fifteen Negroes gathered at the New Harlem club for "some fun." Round about midnight, Pickie Pie and another fellow at the party, Ned Burney, quarreled and scuffled. Burney got mad and called the sheriff, George Hatcher. The sheriff came in in the usual rough and insulting manner. Immediately, he tried to put handcuffs on Pickie Pie who outsmarted him, took his gun away from him, shot at him (somehow missing; the sheriff admitted that he thought his days were numbered), then threw the gun aside and made ready to have it out with Hatcher, man to man. At this time Pickie Pie's brother, Whett, who was also at the party, jumped out of a window and fled. A friend, I. W. Weeks, picked up the gun and also hurried away. At this point, the proprietor of the New Harlem handed the sheriff another pistol. Hatcher was then able to make the arrest. He marched Pickie Pie off to jail.

BEAT WEEKS

The jail was on the second floor of the sheriff's house. It is a common practice in these small counties for the sheriff to rent part of his home as a jail and for the sheriff's wife to provide food for the prisoners at a fee to the county. It is a good little business.

Sheriff Hatcher locked Pickie Pie in and for some unstated reason left the jail keys on the dining room table. He then went back to the New Harlem, he says, to look for his gun. He reported that he spent two hours searching about the bushes and trees, outside the juke joint. He did *not* report that about 1:30 a.m., he, four state patrolmen, a deputy and the chief of police of McIntyre, a neighboring town, went to the home of Weeks and demanded that he produce the gun. These "officers" beat Weeks, ransacked his house and upset his wife. Weeks got the gun from the hollow stump near his home where he had hidden it and surrendered it.

Meanwhile, two "heavy-set" white

men came to the sheriff's home, entered, picked up the keys from the dining room table, took Pickie Pie from his cell, and on their way out quite obligingly left the keys on the kitchen table downstairs.

SHE HEARD NOISES

The sheriff's wife said that she heard noises but assumed that they were made by the sheriff. However, when the sheriff did get home later, she did not mention the noises to him. Nor did the sheriff look for his keys or check on his prisoner—after such an exciting evening!

A few hours after daylight, about 7:30 a.m., relatives of Pickie Pie were on their way to get him out of jail, if possible. An emissary of the Mayor of Irwinton told them to get off the streets and stay off. The Negro janitor of the jail also told them that "the white folks say to go home and stay out of town today."

About 8:30 a.m. the sheriff says that he was notified that Pickie Pie's body had been found on the Dublin-Jeffersonville Highway, Number 127. His body showed evidences of abuse. There were three bullets in his head.

The news of this, the first lynching of 1949, flashed across the nation. But the reaction of shock was not shared by the white people of Irwinton. They could not understand why so much "to-do" should be made over a Negro. "It's just a Negro," said one. "It didn't upset a checker game," somebody told a *New York Times* reporter.

Governor Talmadge, when asked by the *Atlanta Daily World* (Negro publication) if he was offering a reward for the killers, answered that he had not been asked by the sheriff to do so. The sheriff, in turn, said that he had been too busy to ask the Governor. They never got together on this.

The Georgia Bureau of Investigation put two men on the case. In a few days they admitted to newsmen that they were "sure" that they had enough evidence to indict Malcolm Vivian Pierce, 27, an electrician and Dennis Lamar Purvis, 37, a grocery store and cafe operator. These suspects were arrested after the widow, Mrs. Josie Hill, swore out warrants charging them with murder (a brave woman).

A special session of the Wilkinson County Grand Jury was called. This was a 23-man body (all white, of course). It met for a day, June 14, and returned no indictment. The suspects were freed.

Did this mean that the GBI had not presented all of the evidence that it was "sure" would warrant indictments or did this mean that it was impossible to present enough evidence that would convince a Wilkinson County Grand Jury? This was all that "justice" would ever do about this case.

TEARS AND SOBS

What would the Negroes do? They outnumbered the whites 7 to 5. But the whites had the guns, the police, the courts, the money, the GBI, the governor, the buildings, even the houses the Negroes rented, most of the fields and farms, all of the little factories and sawmills. The whites had everything. All power to the whites!

The Negroes, at least, could "turn

(*Continued on page* 198)

Wide World Photos

Wide World Photos

ROBINSON BEGINS MOVIE LIFE—*Jackie Robinson, the Brooklyn Dodgers' great second baseman, looks at himself in a mirror held by his son, Jackie, Jr. He has just undergone the ministrations of makeup artist Dave Grayson (rear) in preparation for appearing in an auto-biographical movie, "The Jackie Robinson Story."*

FIRST NEGRO-OWNED RADIO STATION—*Ray Sneed, Jr. (with earphone) and Jack Gibson, assistant program director for station WERD Atlanta, Georgia, direct a teen-age program called "West Side Jukebox." Crowded around are students from the Howard high school. Bottom: Roy Campanella (left) talks with Branch Rickey, president of the Brooklyn Dodgers, after Campanella had signed his 1950 contract to catch for the team.*

■ How Vernon Sullivan metamorphosed into Boris Vian

The Sullivan Literary Hoax

By James W. Ivy

IT is quite within French literary tradition for a man to pen a book and then foist it upon the public as a "translation" from some foreign tongue. I well remember Pierre Louy's mock-erudite preface, "Life of Bilitis," to his *The Songs of Bilitis*, "translated from the Greek." This preface had the savants by the ears for a while.

The most recent of these literary hoaxes also originated in France. It was perpetrated as the saga of one Vernon Sullivan, supposedly a Negro. As the story went, he had served as a GI in Europe but is now working as a clerk in a press agency in New York City. He had lived for many years as "white" but now preferred his "own people." While "passing" he got the idea that the American Negro writer was a handkerchief-head, a hat-in-hand fellow, and that some "tough" Negro ought to get rowdyish in literature. Out of this contempt for the "good Negro" Sullivan fashioned a book that he felt would bring a real hard-boiled viewpoint into Negro writing. He took his manuscript to several American publishers, but they all turned it down on the grounds that his "realism was a little advanced." All this had happened before his induction into the Army, sometime in '44.

At a Franco-American meeting in Paris in July, 1946, Sullivan met Jean d'Halluin, owner of the Scorpion Press. A few days later he showed d'Halluin the manuscript of *Ye Shall Defile and Destroy Them*, complaining that American publishers had thought his story too gamy. D'Halluin read the manuscript and thought so highly of the story, however, that he accepted it and commissioned Richard Wright's translator, Boris Vian, to do a French version. The book appeared in French dress in 1946 under the title *J'Irai cracher sur vos tombes*. By the winter of '46 it was a best seller, the season's sensation. It got wads of publicity, and ultimately its notoriety echoed in certain sections of the American press.

Genêt mentioned it in her Paris letter in the *New Yorker*. Celia Scop reported on it in the *Partisan Review*:

"One of the great literary successes of the winter (in Paris) was a novel by an American named Vernon Sullivan, *I'll Spit on Your Graves,* which after having been rejected by American publishers was translated from manuscript by Boris Vian. . . ." *Books Abroad,* Winter 1948, thought the above quotation worth reprinting, and *Newsweek* (Feb. 24, 1947) thought the book worth a paragraph, as follows:

"The Cartel d'Action et Morale (the Parisian Watch and Ward Society) has cracked down on Vernon Sullivan's (a nom de guerre) *J'Irai Cracher sur vos Tombes,* translated from manuscript by Boris Vian, the English original of which was *Ye Shall Defile and Destroy Them.* Sullivan is a young American Negro who served as a GI in Europe. He is now reported to be living in New York."

This is the story of the American Negro writer Vernon Sullivan and his sensational "masterpiece" as gleaned from the American and French press of '46 and '47. So once more, I thought, the fame of an American writer had to be made in France.

"Who is Vernon Sullivan?" I asked this question of all who should know; they did not know. French newspaper correspondents resident in New York did not know. Nobody knew. Nor could I find anyone who knew someone who knew. That made me suspicious and curious, all at the same time. I tried to find his book in New York, but none of the French bookshops had it. Was there a ban on the book? Several months later I had the luck to pick up a copy, along with another Sullivan, *All Corpses Have the Same Skin* (Les Morts ont tous la Même Peau). So Sullivan had authored two books!

HIS BOOKS

I was elated. At any rate, I was going to find out more about this mysterious Negro Sullivan, this bogy man of American letters, who had shocked even sophisticated Paris with a first novel of revenge against the white race. I took the books home and read both in gulp. Both were short: the first had 190 pages, the second, 165. Both had Negro themes.

I Shall Spit on your Graves turned out to be the story of a fantastic character who had been strangely twisted out of shape by the lynching of his younger brother. When the book opens, Lee Anderson is passing for white as the manager of a bookstore in Buckton. But just where Buckton is, whether north or south, is never made clear. His recreation is a continuous series of bouts with the bottle and a gang of bobby-sock trollops. In the course of the story we learn that he is out to get revenge on the white race through the desperate reprisal of abusing white girls and women. In the grip of this destructive passion he meets two upper-class sisters, Lou and Jean Asquith, both of whom fall in love with him, although they suspect him of being Negro. The book ends in rape, murder, and the lynching of Lee Anderson. This lurid tale is liberally peppered with Panurge's "issuant act of bolting."

All Corpses Have the Same Skin is slightly different. Dan Parker, who is also passing, discovers, after

several murders committed to hide his "race," along with some frenetic wenching, that he is really not Negro after all. Unlike the first book this one is a study of the strictly white *man who thinks he has Negro "blood."*

I had read not more than a dozen pages of either book before I found myself musing: "These books were not written by an American Negro. No, not even by an American." By the time I had finished them I was convinced they were literary hoaxes. I was sure there was no Vernon Sullivan, what with the fact of finding no one who knew Vernon Sullivan and the internal evidence of the books. Suspecting the "translator" of being the author, I wrote him a letter of analysis proving why no American of any complexion could possibly be the author of these two books.

I began my letter (April 26, 1948) by pointing to little hints in Vian's preface. The false Negro psychology ascribed to Sullivan, the supposed influence of James Cain and Sabine Beritz on Sullivan's writing, the admission that the book is "in a more Latin erotic tradition," and that this "is as good way as any other of selling one's writings."

NOTHING NEGRO

"There is really nothing American or Negro in either of these books," I added, "either in style or subject matter, except the few American words, phrases, and occasional place names. Here is Sullivan, supposedly an American, parading all the French erotic clichés. Though both books are chock full of argot, I cannot for the life of me, imagine an American using the corresponding slang in the situations depicted. *Bagnole,* for instance, where an American would be sure to say car: Model-T Fords were 'jaloppies' but a brand *new Buick is never a bagnole; godasses* where he would simply say *shoes;* words like *tifs, fric, crampon,* and so on."

These and many other points were analyzed in detail as proof of French authorship. However, since I was sure Vian was the author I felt this bit of praise necessary, after so much destructive criticism, in order to smoke him out: I characterized them as "very original and stimulating books."

Vian replied in a courteously frank letter in May, 1948:

"Thanks for your letter and for that flattering opinion of yours. There's no reason for me to deny that I'm really the author of the books. The first book was the result of a bet (I should say it stinks and really it does) and I won because for nearly a whole year everybody believed in Sullivan."

He then explained that as a jazz expert he had long been interested in American Negroes. He writes the column "Revue de Presse" in *Jazz Hot.*

"When the intellectual level of black or colored people (which is fairly high already) grows higher," he claims, "Negroes will write things that will make the whole of American literature seem obsolete and lacking in vitality. What Negro literature needs is a new colored [Louis-Ferdinand] Céline. Sure, his books were explosive enough; but, in fact, thinking of it again, the most terrific was 'bagatelle' [*Bagatelle*

pour un massacre, 1937] and it was a racial book. If ever a Negro writes a thing like that, he'll have to come here I think, don't you? He wanted to interest his countrymen in Negroes, but "the only way to interest people in something over here is to produce a best seller. But to produce a best seller you need politics; and I don't like politicians, but I do like girls. Maybe you understand now the reason why I wrote the book. And it is fact: it does not *engage* [take in] the whole American black nation, because it's only, as they say here, *fait divers*. I don't see a literary gold mine in the race problem."

WROTE TO MAKE MONEY

Despite Vian's first claim that he wrote the book to interest Frenchmen in American Negroes, his real reason, he admitted in subsequent letters (for we soon became epistolary friends) was to make money. However, there is the other version given by Vian's friend, Dr. Segal. According to this version, the Scorpion Press was about to go into bankruptcy when Vian told the publisher, Jean d'Halluin, he had an idea for writing a book which could make a pile of money. In desperation, the publisher told Vian to go ahead and write the book and he would publish it. The deal turned out to be so profitable that d'Halluin urged Vian to "translate" some more books from *l'américain*. So Vian "translated" two others: *All Corpses Have the Same Skin* and *And We Will Kill all the Horrible Creatures* (Et On Tuera tous les Affreux), a pure thriller.

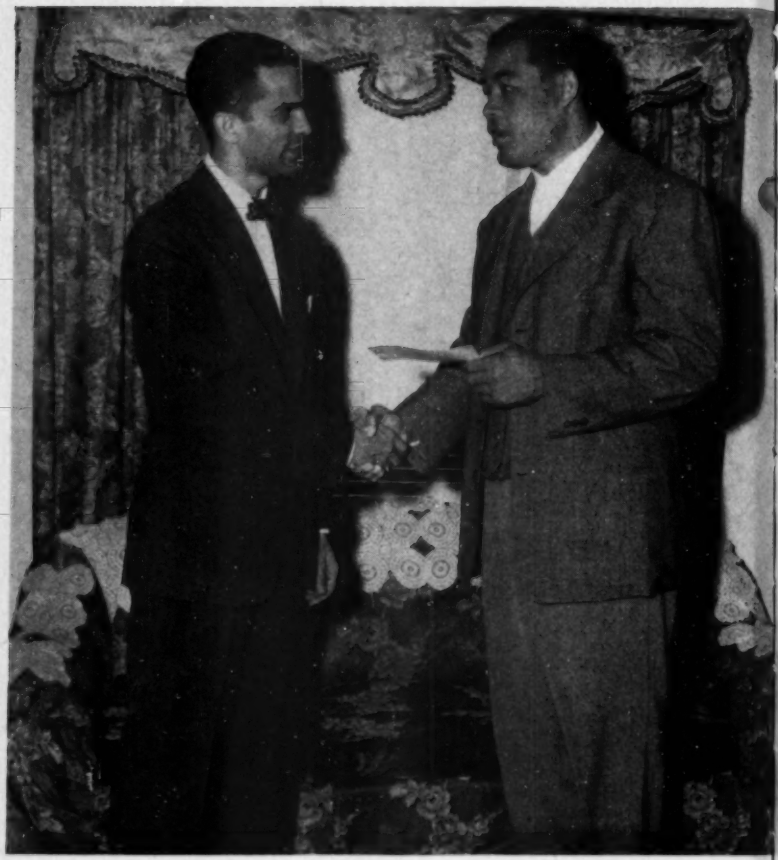
The Vernon Sullivan hoax needed exposing because in many quarters the detestable and false psychology of the novels were accepted as authentically Negro. Probably most Americans who read these books still believe their author an American Negro. How many Frenchmen believed this is problematical, although they must have read the stories on this same assumption.

Books have influence, even potboilers when put out under the aegis of respectability and a pseudo-serious preface. The harmful effects of these books is precisely in the belief that Sullivan is American Negro and a faithful chronicler of a certain phase of Negro life. Actually, however, the books spring directly out of Vian's imagination without even a root hair in the soil of American Negro life. Most French readers probably accepted the stories as simply *des histoires grassouillettes*, since internal evidence was strongly against American authorship.

Thus ends the saga of one Vernon Sullivan, American Negro ex-GI.

DID YOU KNOW —

That interracial marriages are prohibited in twenty-nine and a half American states? Mixed marriages are legal in the southern part of Colorado, which was settled by the Spaniards, but illegal in the northern, settled by Anglo-Saxons.



Mitchell's Studio

LOUIS CONTRIBUTES TO DEFENSE FUND—*Joe Louis, retired world's heavyweight champion, is shown presenting his $500 contribution to the Groveland defense fund of the NAACP to Franklin H. Williams, special counsel, at Miami, Florida, February 8. Mr. Williams is working on the appeal of the three youths convicted last summer in a rape-charge frame-up. In making the presentation, the ex-champ said: "This case, as well as the entire work of the NAACP, deserves the support of all Negroes and other persons working for equal rights for everybody in our country."*

■ A peek inside India at some of the problems which harass the new republic

India After Gandhi: A Survey

By An Indian Journalist

IN the cataclysmic hour of Mahatma Gandhi's passing it seemed to us in India that we had arrived at the edge of a precipice. Somehow, in the national consciousness, Gandhi had been linked up with the destiny of India; it did not seem that we could go very much further without him. We were indeed in a very poor way. The arrows of frenzy had sped in the darkness and brother had risen up against brother, and sister against sister. We had been through fire and blood and tears. The uprooted millions, pitiful victims of the communal holocausts, were still very much adrift, without an anchor for their hopes. The Indian princely states were yet to line up with us; Hyderabad simmered, and in Kashmir we stood opposite Pakistan as two brothers cloven by a passing distemper.

The author of this article, who prefers to remain anonymous, is an Indian journalist working in the U.S.A. for the National Press Syndicate of India.

Yet, we did not go to pieces as so many thought we would. We rallied wonderfully, recovering from that unkindest cut of all. Gandhi had taught us the rule of the moral law; he had brought us face to face with the Creator in our inmost consciences. We had, indeed, slain him by our deeds, through obscuration of his teachings; but, slowly the clouds of hate lifted from our minds and the moral law made way through creeks and inlets until it shines again.

We have passed through a travail of the spirit in India, a crisis far more serious than the ills inherited by our political flesh. All that we stood for, our burning faith in ourselves, our campaigning idealism had crumbled. The men of peace, had by a fatal irony, become the men of destruction. For a long long time we shall not recover our soul. If the infant State of India did not go foundering, she will owe it to the brave and wise men at the helm, most of all to their redoubtable cap-

tain, Jawaharlal Nehru. He has stood towering amidst ignorant clashes of hatred and frenzy, a beacon of hope for the India struggling to be born.

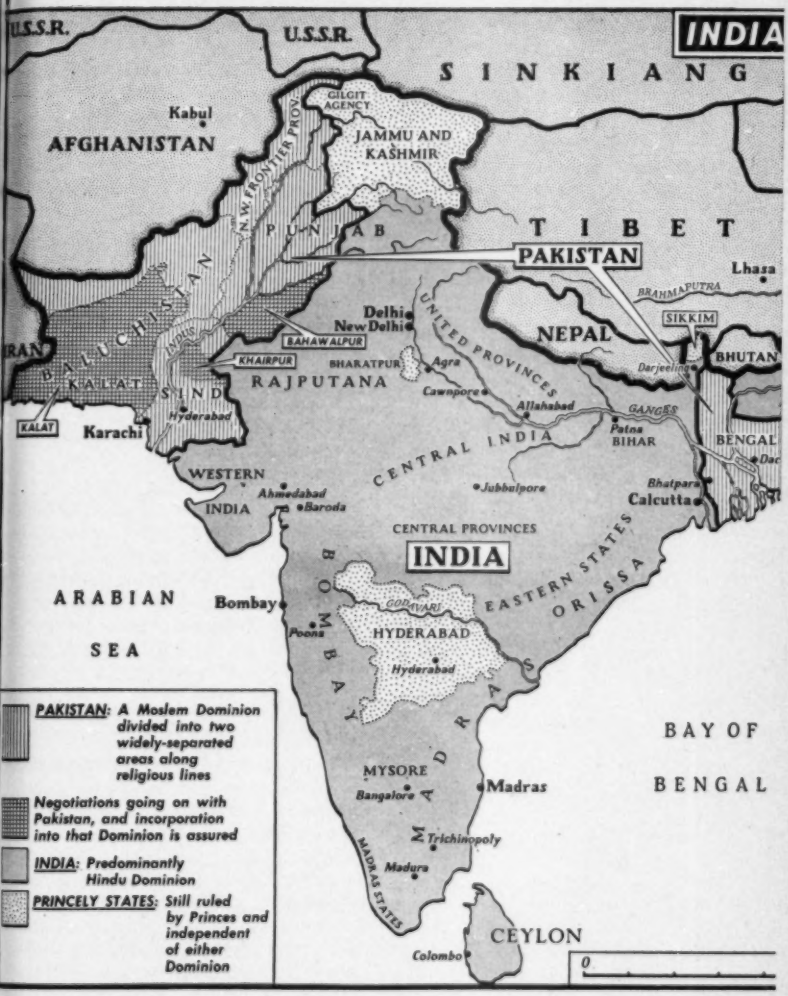
FIRST STAGE

We have, as a nation, made many mistakes. We laid logs across our own path; our clock has stood still for long periods; sometimes we turned it back in pitiful frustration. We stand on the threshold of the gigantic task of reconstructing India. Our accomplished little is just a broken arc, yet, for a people in our plight, we have not done so badly. That we have done anything at all is a measure of our vitality as a nation. We are not exactly proud of the balance-sheet of our accomplishments, but we are heartened to think that there has been a balance at all, that we did not go "broke."

We have overcome the many-pronged threat to our internal security, we have met the challenges of our misguided friends and well-meaning critics, and we have rapidly established law and order. We took up the Services created by the British for other purposes and other contexts and we have had to fit them to the administration of a free India. Our leaders who denounced the steel-frame in the past have been the first to acknowledge its surprising elasticity. We have not been slow to pull up our Services where necessary, to straighten a few remaining stiff-necks; but we have kept them in excellent good humor and fine fettle. They have on their part given us of their best in unstinted loyalty. Our Services are the most overworked

MAHATMA GANDHI
1869-1948

today; they passed through a time of exceptional stress, with terribly depleted ranks. We have had to deal as an aftermath of the war in all the countries the world over, with a staggering shortage of manpower to carry out our expanding commitments. We have had our teething



MAP OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

troubles, but one does not pass judgment on infancy.

COMMUNAL VIRUS

The danger to our internal security lay in our poisoned minds, in the communal (the word communal has more or less the same unhealthy connotation as racial in this country) virus which has cooked into our marrows. That it was at all possible for a segment of us (though the guilt is really the nation's as a whole) to *think* in terms of crucifying Gandhi was a commentary on our spiritual degeneration. We stemmed the rot in mortification and decided that the communal dance must go no further. We dealt firmly and unequivocally, if a trifle elaborately, with the Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh (the proto-Fascist Hindu organization responsible for the assassination of Gandhi). It was a violent threat to the established authority of our secular state and we have given it no quarter. Though the Sangh itself has swung from belligerency and passive resistance to dawning reason, it has always seemed to us a pity that its obvious zeal and energy should be consumed in tragic frustration. We have also had simultaneously to deal sternly with the violent wing of the Akali Dal (the political organization of the Sikh community) for overt acts imperilling the capital of Delhi itself. There is no one in the subcontinent in whose heart the dissection of the great Sikh community does not strike horror and compassion, but the path of wisdom is not that of the Sikh leader, Master Tara Singh. The Punjab still reverberates with the convulsions of disruption, and the minds of men are slow to accept the frontiers of an emergent geography.

The Communist threat to India is but a segment of the ideological fan-out, buttressed by practical violence, that has enveloped large parts of southeast Asia. All about us are vast territories overrun by Communism, but its greater conquests have been subterranean, in the hide-outs of a humanity in sore straits. Countries with gaping inequalities in social and economic opportunities are the most propitious hunting-grounds of Communism: the insurance against its onslaught is largely within themselves. The proletarian worm is turning everywhere, in all countries of the world, and it scarcely needs any propulsion from Moscow. A silent revolution is taking place in the minds of men today, and the economic and social values are in the crucible. A forbearing humanity has struck its tents and is once more on the march: vested interests fight an unequal battle against this elemental upsurge; they must, if they are wise, devise clinical remedies betimes, if they must avoid surgical operations.

COMMUNIST TECHNIQUE

There can be no security in the world but the security of equality, of the rule of the moral law in all human relations. We have not, indeed, outlawed the Communist party of India. We have no desire to exterminate it. Our quarrel, however, is with their *methods* of reckless violence and sabotage, of arson and loot, heaping misery and destruction on thousands of innocent men, women, and children. The Communist technique is to exploit situations

to create chaos, and in the smoke of anarchy essay a seizure of power by the overthrow of the established government. Indian Communists have seduced trade unions into staging strikes, especially on the railways and in the essential services, to promote mass uprisings and the general breakdown in communications and the administrative machine. The focus of Communist activity, although the party has functioned through perambulating detachments in Bombay, Madras, and Hyderabad, has of late been Calcutta, perilously close to the epic-centre of East Asian Communism. The party is joined in Bengal by the reformed terrorists and by ebullient youth equipped with weapons of destruction.

LACK ROOTS

The challenge of the Indian Communists is open revolt against the authority of the government, but if they have failed to whip up mass enthusiasm it is largely because the people are not behind them. The Communist has no roots except in Moscow and he is hopelessly rootless in the national soil of India. The answer to Communist methods is not a counter-terrorism. It lies in a forthright solution of the economic and social inequalities that drive the people to this desperate alternative. It will lie in the absorption of vested interests into the common national endeavor, in the evolutionary processes of a planned Socialism, in the outlawing of hunger and disease, in the creation of shelters from want. It is in this spirit that India has applied herself to her stupendous tasks ahead. She is the surviving citadel in the East of the freedoms of humanity, and she can be a bulwark against the sabotage of these freedoms by violent upheavals.

More immediately we have been concerned with the problems arising out of the division of India and the consequent migration of populations. The first phase of the ordeal of evacuation and relief, an epic undertaking in human history, is happily past, yet the formidable work of rehabilitation remains and it bristles with many thorns. We are still on the threshold of our stupendous task, and we have yet to get going. People are wedded to their locale. They are reluctant to proceed to distant pastures; even when they venture forth, there can be no assurances that the new provinces will welcome them, because men can be very selfish and apathetic. Furthermore, they would fain blame all their misfortunes on the government in self-righteous inertia.

Some men can make a traffic out of human misery, and vested interests, vegetating around refugee camps, work strenuously to perpetuate them. There are the co-ordinate problems of unattached women, of the staggering housing shortage, of the recovery of evacuee property, of finding gainful employment for the numerous categories of displaced personnel. The road to rehabilitation is long and it lies in darkness.

PRINCELY STATES

A positive achievement, beyond our wildest expectations, is the integration of the Indian Princely States, due in great measure to the far-seeing statesmanship of the Dep-

(*Continued on page* 197)

GOOD FORTUNE—*Mr. and Mrs. Tom Stuart (seated) of Hempstead county, Arkansas, are shown reading the news about their good fortune in becoming the first Negro family in the nation to receive a farm housing loan authorized by the Housing Act of* 1949. *The Stuarts are the owners of an* 80*-acre farm near Ozan and lost their home by fire recently. Mrs. Nancy McFadden, Mr. Stuart's mother, is pointing out the story in the newspaper.*

Fisk University Dedicates Alfred Stieglitz Collection

ON November 4, 1949, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, dedicated two outstanding collections in the field of art. The more important of these was the the Alfred Stieglitz Collection of Modern Art, consisting of 101 different items presented to Fisk by Miss Georgia O'Keeffe, Stieglitz's widow and executrix.

The other collection was the Florine Stettheimer Memorial Collection of Books About the Fine Arts. This collection of over 1,200 books, pamphlets, and catalogues was given to the university by Mr. Carl Van Vechten, well-known music critic, novelist, and photographer. Both collections are housed in the Carl Van Vechten Gallery, formerly the old Fisk gymnasium. Mr. Van Vechten is also donor of the famed George Gershwin Collection.

The day's ceremonies began at 3:00 P. M. in the Fisk Memorial Chapel with over 900 people filling all available seats. After an invocation by the Rev. W. J. Faulkner and fourt short numbers by the Fisk Choir, Dr. Johnson made a short address. Pointing out that the collection was the finest of its type anywhere in the South, Dr. Johnson said that it makes a valuable "addition to the educational and cultural offerings of Fisk." He then described in simple but eloquent terms the persons of Alfred Stieglitz and his wife Georgia O'Keeffe, "who made this occasion possible."

Dr. Johnson then presented Miss O'Keeffe, but she refused to take the speakers' rostrum and spoke instead from her chair. "Dr. Johnston wrote and asked me to speak," she explained, "and I did not answer. I had and have no intention of speaking. These paintings and sculptures are a gift from Sieglitz. They are for the students. I hope you will go back and look at them more than once." With these remarks Miss O'Keeffe sat down.

Dr. Johnson then introduced Carl Van Vechten, who first persuaded Miss O'Keeffe to give the collection to Fisk. In his brief remarks Mr. Van Vechten said that the gallery which bears his name was "not equaled by any in New York City. Miss O'Keeffe herself hung them with youthfulness and enthusiasm. There is nothing like it anywhere. . . . I am only beginning to see what the meaning of this collection will be, and I think it will be very big indeed."

Mr. Alfred Starr, Nashville busi-

A. Glenn Hanson

ON THE JOB—*Miss O'Keeffe working with some Fisk university students before the opening of the Carl Van Vechten Gallery. From left to right: Arthur Berry, Houston, Texas; James Jones, Elizabeth City, N. C.; Miss O'Keeffe; Anita Bracy, Chicago, Ill.; Doris Bry; and Margaret Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio.*

nessman, civic leader, and an old friend of Fisk, then said a few words.

Main speaker for the occasion was Dean Sterling A. Callisen, dean of extension and education of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City. He spoke with great erudition on "Art in Education," tracing its course from the early Greeks to the present day. He also spoke with warmth and appreciation of Alfred Stieglitz the man, the photographer, and the patron of the arts who helped to introduce modern art in this country. "This collection," he concluded, "is the best possible indication of what art in education can mean to future Fisk students.'

After Dean Callisen's speech and selections by the choir, the guests and students inspected the gallery. Following inspection of the gallery the guests went to the Fisk University International Student Center for tea and a reception.

A. Glenn Hanson

IN THE VAN VECHTEN GALLERY—*Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk, with Carl Van Vechten and Georgia O'Keeffe, standing in front of Arthur G. Dove's oil painting, "Swinging in the Park."*

DID YOU KNOW —

That the Rock of Gibraltar was named after a Negro ex-slave, Gebal-Tarik?

★ ★ ★

That Buddoe led a succesful slave revolt in the Virgin Islands in 1848 and forced issuance of an emancipation decree?

■ How a Catholic priest helped to advance the economic status of the farmers in his community

Teamwork In Texas Pays Off

By L. Herbert Henegan

WHEN Emile Fontenot, 29-year-old World War II veteran, received his discharge from the Army he wanted to do two things: return to the farm life he loved and own his own fram. Today he has made his war-time dreams come true and has achieved more than a fair share of success on his pint-size 27-acre farm near Ames, Texas, which he is buying with an insured mortgage loan made possible by the Farmers Home Administration in cooperation with the Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa.

Like most of the Negro families in Liberty county, cradled in the rich agricultural plains of Southeast Texas, Fontenot is a Catholic. Last summer his pastor, Father John Doyle, of Our Mother of Mercy Church at Ames, paid him a visit. A glow of pride lit up his face when he told his pastor how the crops were getting along.

"Last year" he said without boasting, "I made an average of $300 per month from my 27 acres and I expect to do as well again this year. The way I figure it, I'd have to make at least $300 a month working in the city to enjoy the same standard of living we are having on our little farm."

Fontenot, who has a wife and two children, is paying off his farm ownership loan at the rate of $80 a month and now owes less than $800 on his original loan of $2,250. His ambition is to own 100 acres eventually. He plants 10 acres of corn, 1½ acres of sweet potatoes, has an 8-acre pasture in lespedeza, ¼ acre of Irish potatoes, 75 pullets, 400 baby chicks and 130 laying hens, which net him about $8 per hen annually.

Emile Fontenot's success is typical of the strides being made by his neighbors toward independence and security. The majority of them have

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L. HERBERT HENEGAN *is information specialist in the Farmers Home Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.*

PRODUCE SERVICE TRUCK—*This service truck of the Ames co-op annually hauls more than* $40,000 *worth of produce and livestock to the Houston, Texas, markets.*

traveled the thorny road from "croppers to renters to ownership." Many have known poverty intimately. The epic struggle of these hardy people for a better life on the land is a saga of dogged courage and perserverance.

But along the way they've had some helping hands for guidance and stout but friendly hearts to encourage them. Today, about 80 percent of the families living in the communities of Ames, Raywood, and Dayton own their farms outright or are buying them with loans furnished by the Farmers Home Administration. All are employing modern methods of farm management and their gross incomes range anywhere from $5000 to $10,000 per year.

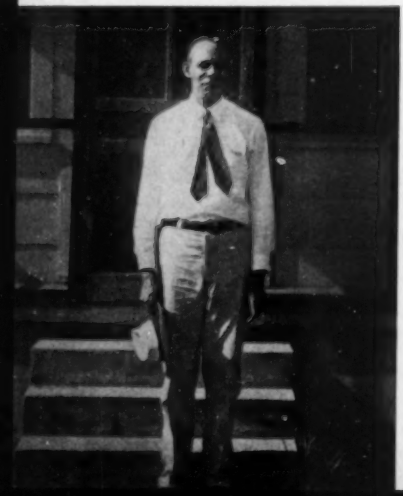
Father Doyle who, incidentally, hails from Maine, has devoted much of his time to giving practical assistance and encouragement to his parishoners. The families adore him. In teaming up with John McGrath, Farmers Home Administration county supervisor, who has made it possible for the farmers to buy and pay for farms with 40-year loans at low interest rates, Father Doyle has demonstrated again what can happen when community forces get together to do a job in community betterment and public service. This kind of teamwork has paid enormous dividends not only in economic terms, civic pride, and better church life, but in good citizenship as well.

Our Mother of Mercy Church is the focal point of the community's spiritual and economic well being. Father Doyle says his interest in helping farmers stems from reading a papal encyclical which stated that "Men always work harder and more readily when they work on that

MANAGER *Emil Fontenot of the Ames co-op and his family. L to R: Emil Fontenot, Dwight Fontenot, age 3, Carlotte Fontenot, age 6, and Mrs. Ernestine Fontenot. The Mother of Mercy Catholic Church (right) at Ames is the focal point of the spiritual and economic needs of the community.*

★

AGRICULTURAL *agent E. A. Palmer of Liberty county. Mr. Palmer, a Negro himself, has done much to help the colored farmers of his county. Right: Rev. John Doyle is the priest of Mother Mercy Church at Ames and the driving force behind the co-op movement.*



which is there own; nay, they learn to love the very soil which yields in response to the labor of their hands." But Father Doyle is the kind of community leader who would have an intense interest in his fellowmen whether he ever read the words of Pope Leo XIII or not.

This benign priest finds from daily experiences that ownership gives a farmer a sense of his own dignity and the opportunity to play his full part in the life of his church and his community.

CHURCH MEETINGS

In order to determine the kind of help the farmers in Liberty county needed to achieve their goal—better farming for better living—Father Doyle sponsored several meetings at the church where the parishoners' problems were discussed freely and openly. The thread of thought which ran through these meetings was "We must do all we can for ourselves." But soon it was discovered self-help was not enough if they were to attain the goals of security they had set for themselves. Many, for example, were unable to get credit from banks and other lending institutions not because they didn't have character or farming ability but because they were without sufficient chattels. At this point county supervisor John McGrath of the Farmers Home Administration was called in to provide technical farm aid from his agency and to assist those who could qualify by making operating and farm ownership loans.

As production increased on the farms a marketing problem had to be licked. The farmers had been dependent on buyers coming out from the cities and generally the buyers paid any price for the farmers' best produce. In 1945 Father Doyle killed two birds with a single shot when he helped to organize the Ames Farmers Cooperative and the Ames Credit Union with the cooperation of the Farmers Home Administration. Here again was the original idea of self-help coming to the fore. One of the first things the co-op did was to buy a 1½-ton truck for $2100. The farmers have used the truck to haul their vegetables and livestock to the Houston market. Seven members signed notes for the money put up for buying the truck and their notes were secured by a mortgage on one of their cows each. The farmers financed the co-op with a paid-in capital stock of $15,000. Today it has a membership of 156 farmers who own from one share valued at $5 up to the limit of 200 shares at $1000. Several farmers own as many as 200 shares apiece.

The co-op charges $15 a trip to Houston for use of the truck and this expense is shared by the farmers themselves in proportion to the amount of their shipments. The truck has been a boon to the members enabling them to get 40 percent more at times for their produce at the markets by getting it there faster and in better condition. The truck makes an average of five trips each week to Houston and during the past three years has moved more than $40,000 worth of farm produce annually.

The Ames Credit Union was composed of an original 130 members

(*Continued on page* 195)

NEW YORK PICKETS FOR WASHINGTON THEATER—*Members of the Committee of Racial Equality (CORE) picket the office of Marcus Heiman, 234 West 44th Street, New York City, because his theaters in Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., practice racial segregation. The demonstration was timed to coincide with the celebration of Abraham Lincoln's birthday.*

DID YOU KNOW —

That white people were often kidnapped in Ireland and brought to America and sold into slavery?

★ ★ ★

That more than 284,000 Negroes served in the armed forces of the United States during World War II.

Front Page In the Caribbean

THE trades Union Congress of Jamaica points out that the devaluation of the British pound in relation to the American dollar is bound to increase the hardships of wage earners unless prompt and effective measures are taken to offset the further rise in living costs. Food and clothing are two of the basic essentials that bear down most heavily on the budget of the workers. And an even higher percentage of these imports now come from the dollar area.

■

SIX Jamaica seamen, employed on the Panamanian ship *Buccaneer*. were jailed in Savannah, Georgia, for refusal to observe our jim-crow practice of drinking from a "Colored" water fountain abroad ship. Three of the men were given ninety days in jail and a fine of $200.00; two got sixty days and $150.00; and one thirty days and $75.00.

■

CUBA'S famous mulatto composer of popular music, Manuel Corona, died in January. One of Cuba's great bohemians, he died poor and all but forgotten. Corona was born in Caibarién, Cuba, in 1880. Though he was by turns tobacco worker, bricklayer, and longshoreman, he was always the musician. Corona composed hundreds of songs, singing them with his own guitar accompaniment. Perhaps his best know piece is the ever popular "Santa Cecilia."

■

IN a poll being conducted by the Habana, Cuba, magazine *Carteles* to pick Cuba's baseball player-of-the-year, the Negro Pedro Formental, centerfielder for the Club Habana, is in second place with 2,010 votes. "Pedro Formental," says *Carteles*, "may well call himself the player-of-the-year." Formental is a great batter and fielder.

■

IN the United States we fine John L. Lewis, but in Cuba assassination seems to be the favorite weapon for ridding the national scene of unpopular labor leaders. The Sugar Workers' Union has recently lost the following leaders through the assassin's gun; Jesus Menendez, Aracelio Iglesios, Carlos Febles, Anton Lezcana, Refael Montoro, Navarro, Eulogio Rodriquez, and others.

■

IN some of the out-islands of the Bahamas voting is by a show of hands under the watchful eye of the boss. Even in New Providence some

areas showed that over fifty percent of the few permitted to vote (the franchise is on a property qualification basis, which excludes the vast majority from voting) "declared" their vote aloud after having been warned by the bosses that they better adopt this procedure supposedly reserved for illiterate voters, or else. . . ."

■

AN amazing case of outright serfdom was recently uncovered in Dominica by the Dominica Trade Union. A large landowner named Mr. Nassief wanted to start banana cultivation. So he drew up an agreement to be signed by his tenants, among which were the following conditions: that tenants had to find banana plants and cultivate the land at their own expense—and cultivate nothing but bananas; deliver all bananas to the landlord's collection points; keep no livestock or chickens without written permission from the landlord; and with right of the landlord to enter and inspect at all times.

Current issue of *Fortune* magazine features an article on "Negro Businessmen of New Orleans." Mentioned are Joseph Bartholomew, contractor and real estate operator, worth about $500,000; Adam Haydel, auto wrecker and business man; James Lewis, Jr., "one of the richest Negroes in town"; Dr. Rivers Frederick insurance head; George G. McDemmond, manufacturer of food products; Dave Dennis, business promoter; Belmont Haydel, florist; and A. V. Boutte, druggist.

★ ★ ★

"Those who have wished to disinherit Negroes have called in anatomy to their aid, and the differences of color gave birth to first observations. . . . But how can they agree with regard to the consequences when they disagree concerning the anatomical facts which ought to serve as their basis?"

Henri Grégoire, *An Enquiry Concerning the Intellectual and Moral Faculties, and Literature of Negroes*

★ ★ ★

"He who advises you to buy a horse with a big belly will not help you to feed him."

Haitian proverb

■ **Excerpts from letters commenting on The National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization held in Washington, D. C., January 15-17, 1950**

Comments on Civil Rights Mobilization

"THIS mobilization has contributed tremendously to the promotion of the civil rights program. The courteous, considerate, and orderly conduct of the delegates while present in Washington left a most favorable impression on the Congress. . . . In fact, if we are successful this year in our battle to enact the civil rights program, the Mobilization itself will have contributed largely to this success."

—Senator Irving M. Ives (R.) of New York

". . . In the whole history of this legislation [FEPC] I have never seen a supporting sponsorship of 50 organizations with 4,000 delegates from 33 states. I have never seen such a well conducted series of mass meetings or any direct work with senators and congressmen on the Hill so well controlled and handled. . . ."

—Charles M. LaFollette, National Director Americans for Democratic Action

". . . As you know, members generally are not always too sympathetic toward mass delegations, but evidently your project was handled in such a dignified and capable manner that the net result was, in this instance, a beneficial one for the civil rights program."

Congressman Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., of New York

". . . The tremendous number of people attending the meeting, the excellent impression made on the fields of civil rights in America and the impetus in behalf of civil rights here in the Congress which resulted from the rally is a tribute to your leadership. . . . It demonstrated once and for all that the movement for civil rights is completely within the democratic tradition and that, in fact, any opposition to civil rights is a contradiction and a violation of the basic tenets upon which our democracy was conceived. . . ."

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota

". . . May I say that as chairman of the mobilization, and as spokesman to the President and the Press, that you performed a remarkable service

and one which is appreciated by all of us who are working so hard for the passage of civil rights legislation."

—Mrs. Irving M. Engel, National President
National Council of Jewish Women, Inc.

"You are, indeed, to be congratulated for the smashing success of the mobilization, for its concrete achievements in defeating the proposed rules change, and in ensuring an early House vote on FEPC."

—Albert J. Weiss, Executive Secretary, Fair Employment Practice Committee, Illinois

"Your leadership in the mobilization and conferences was invaluable."

William T. Andrews

"The conference has brought into sharp focus the demands of Americans of good will for action now on civil rights, particularly on FEPC."

—Walter P. Reuther, President of UAW-CIO

"I want to take this opportunity, although a little belated, to congratulate you on the fine manner in which the mobilization program turned out."

—Lewis G. Hines, Special Representative American Federation of Labor

"I think the gathering had an excellent effect on the *hill*, but it's only the beginning of an awfully tough fight on which I will be glad to help at any time."

Roger N. Baldwin, American Civil Liberties Union

"This is just a note to express may appreciation for the firm and thoughtful handling of the civil rights mobilization program."

—Willard S. Townsend, International President, United Transport Service Employees, CIO

DID YOU KNOW –

That Brazil's greatest literary figure is the mulatto novelist and poet Joaquim Maria Machado de Assis? Samuel Putnam calls him "one of the great writers of all time."

Good News

Muriel Rahn gave a brilliant performance in Langston Hughes and Jan Meyrowitz's new opera, *The Barrier*, presented by Columbia university in January. "Muriel Rahn as Cora acquitted herself brilliantly," said the *New York World Telegram & Sun*. Theme of the opera is built around a southern plantation owner who has fathered a mulatto family by his Negro housekeeper.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Channing H. Tobias, executive director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund and a member of the board of directors of the NAACP, is the first Negro to be named to the board of directors of a major New York Bank. He was elected in December as a member of the board of the Modern Industrial Bank, a forty-six-million dollar institution of which Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is board chairman.

★ ★ ★

Dr. Laura M. Harris, of 543 Bersen St., Jersey City, N. J., is the first woman to be appointed as a school physician in Jersey City. A native of Philadelphia, Pa., Dr. Harris is a graduate of the Philadelphia Normal School, Columbia university, and the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania.

★ ★ ★

First Negro to serve on the St. Louis, Mo., board of education is Mrs. Olivia Calloway, probate court clerk and mother of three children. Mrs. Calloway succeeds Dr. Francis C. Sullivan and will serve until the next school board election in the spring of 1951.

★ ★ ★

Alex Haley of New York City has received the rating of chief journalist for the Coast Guard. Mr. Haley, who mans the public information phone at 80 Lafayette St., New York City, is a veteran of more than ten years with the Coast Guard and has been handling public relations in the third Coast Guard district office since May of 1946.

★ ★ ★

Samuel A. Haynes, chairman of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, unit of the Afro-American Newspapers, Baltimore, Md., has been installed as vice-president of the Baltimore local of the ANG.

★ ★ ★

Marvel Cooke is the first Negro woman to receive appointment as a reporter on the staff of a New York daily. She is a reporter on the *Compass*, New York City's fledgling leftish daily.

Editorials

THE FEPC FIGHT

THE FEPC bill passed by the House February 23 is a weak bill, but it serves two purposes: (a) It keeps the FEPC issue alive, whereas recommittal would have killed it for this session, and (b) It forces the Senate to act, which it would not have done if the House bill had been killed. The thing to be remembered about the House fight is the vote on the McConnell amendment, the vote of 221 to 178, early in the morning, not the final vote that afternoon. The friends of FEPC are the 178 Congressmen who voted against the McConnell amendment. These included 128 Democrats, 49 Republicans, and 1 American Laborite. The 221 Congressmen who put through the weak bill included 117 Democrats, mostly from the South, and 104 Republicans.

From here forward the battle is in the Senate. It will be a tough fight. There will have to be *two* cloture votes, the first on the motion to take up the bill. If this is voted, then there will be another cloture vote to shut off a filibuster on the bill itself.

The first task is to write Senators and get them to vote for cloture to shut off a filibuster. The second task is to ask them to work and vote for the passage of S. 1728, the McGrath bill, which has enforcement powers. Tell them a weak bill with no "teeth," like the House bill, will not be satisfactory.

With *continuous pressure* from all individuals and groups there is a good chance for passing a strong bill in the Senate.

KROCK'S RACIAL CROCKERY

IN interviewing the President on February 14, Kentucky-born Arthur B. Krock, chief correspondent for *The New York Times*, asked Mr. Truman about FEPC. Mr. Krock wanted to know why the President favored FEPC and why he wanted to use the federal police powers in the states to enforce such legislation.

But Mr. Krock did not stop with questions. He went on to editorialize on the racial inferiority of Negroes. "You know intimately the conditions of the Negro race," he told the President, "and *the limitations of its capacity to fill certain kinds of employment.*" (Italics ours). It is because of the prejudices of men like Mr. Krock that Negro advancement has such hard sledding in this country.

We know of no "limitations of capacity" in the Negro except those artificially imposed by people like Mr. Krock who wish to keep Negroes employed as servants and casual laborers. He must know, even though he occupies the lofty heights of the *Times'* tower, that a Negro's ability, qualifications, and integrity count for nothing in the job market. He is always judged by his color, not his personal abilities. This prejudice confines him

largely to the dirty, ill-paid jobs. It denies him opportunities to acquire skills or in any way to improve his economic condition.

Despite these limitations, Negro Americans, by sheer grit in the face of obstacles and insults, have achieved enough distinction in a great variety of skills and professions to lay to rest, in the minds of intelligent men, the myth of "limitation of capacity to fill certain kinds of employment." They have engineers and architects and chemists. They have skilled craftsmen in industry. In the last war they turned out delicate mechanisms meeting the highest requirements, passing the most rigid tests. They made aircraft, not only as laborers, but as engineers. They built ships. They built turbines and generators. They are farmers and farm managers. They own and manage the complicated business of banking and insurance. They sit as efficient members of city councils, state legislatures and the Congress. Numbers of them sit as judges in a variety of courts over the land. One of their doctors was the first to operate successfully on the human heart. More than seventy of them are teaching in so-called "white" colleges and universities. At least one of them was among the scientists who worked on the development of the atom bomb. In diplomacy, one of them laid the basis for peace in Palestine. Wherever given a chance, their children and young men win prizes and honors in any activity. Their athletes, painters, writers, concert artists, actors and entertainers are well-known. These, it must be repeated, have literally fought their way forward. Millions more have become discouraged, some cynical and bitter.

Under the circumstances, therefore, it would be silly for Negroes to abandon the fight for FEPC legislation. Has Mr. Krock stared at these facts so long that he doesn't even see them?

But President Truman did not agree with Mr. Krock. He reiterated his stand on FEPC. "Opportunities to get jobs," explained the President, "for which applicants are fitted by every fair test must not be denied in this country on grounds of race, color or any similar discrimination. The value of the FEPC bill will be to give this position the dignity, strength and clarity of a national policy, not just political, but social and economic as well."

EDWIN R. EMBREE

WHEN the definitive history of the Negro in America comes to be written, the achievements of Edwin Rogers Embree, who died in New York City on February 21, will bulk large. For twenty years Mr. Embree, through the Julius Rosenwald Fund, of which he was president, and book and pamphlet worked to uplift the educational level of Negroes and to better their relations with whites.

Mr. Embree was grandson of John G. Fee, the Kentucky abolitionist and founder of Berea College, (then a mixed school). A worthy heir of the great tradition of his grandfather, Mr. Embree always proved himself a great-hearted friend of the downtrodden everywhere. America can ill afford to lose such men.

Along the N.A.A.C.P. Battlefront

JIM-CROW HOUSING

PHA Jim-Crow: Challenging the Public Housing Administration's announced policy of permitting local housing authorities to develop segregated projects, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP special counsel, wrote to Commissioner John Taylor Egan in February, asserting that U. S. Supreme Court decisions "make it clear that no state or federal agency can require segregation in housing." Mr. Marshall said: "The Public Housing Administration

Reiss

A BOOST FOR CIVIL RIGHTS FIGHT—*Roy Wilkins (second from left), acting secretary NAACP, happily accepts $5,000 check from the Laundry Workers' Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO) as gift to the NAACP. Louis Simon (second from right), secretary-treasurer of the Joint Board, is making the presentation. Others pictured are Odell Clark (left), business agent for Local 300 of the LWU; Samuel Schindler (center), another business agent; and Wilfred Johnston (right), director of the employment office and political action chairman of the LWU's Joint Board.*

CONGRATULATIONS—*Bob Hayes (right), president of the Anniston, Alabama, branch, congratulates B. O. Beayler and his group for soliciting $137 in branch memberships in one week. Others in the picture are (L to R) Walter Goggins, Willie B. Williams, Inez Rozier, Mrs. Viola Rhoden, and Mrs. Annie B. Ware.*

has no authority whatsoever to grant to local housing authorities the power to segregate in housing projects."

Mr. Marshall cited an official announcement by Lawrence N. Bloomberg, PHA chief economist, that "under present interpretation of the Constitution by the Supreme Court a local housing authority may discharge the requirement [of equitable participation of all racial groups] by housing all families in the same project, without regard to race, or by housing families of different races in separate projects."

This statement, Mr. Marshall said, "is in error . . . and in clear conflict with the public policy of the United States in regard to housing as set forth by the Solicitor General of the United States and adopted by the United States Supreme Court."

Mr. Marshall called upon Mr. Egan to issue immediately "the necessary public statements to make it clear that the Public Housing Administration does not have a policy of authorizing local housing administrators to disregard the law by requiring racial segregation in housing projects using funds administered by your agency," and concluded that failure to issue these statements will cause an "unexplainable conflict within the housing agencies of our government." The NAACP counsel made specific reference

to "the recently amended regulations of the Federal Housing Administration" and "the public policy of the United States in regard to housing as set forth by the Solicitor General of the United States and adopted by the United States Supreme Court."

The NAACP points out that according to a bulletin issued by the Housing and Home Finance Agency, of which the Public Housing Administration is a constituent agency, expenditures for subsidies to develop the full program as outlined in the Housing Act of 1949 will amount to between seven and eight billion dollars. Since these loans go only to local housing authorities, who if Mr. Bloomberg's policy statement is carried out will be permitted to segregate occupants of projects, the federal government is placed in the position of placing billions of dollars of taxpayers' money behind a jim-crow program contrary to the announced public policy of the United States.

SCHOOLS

East St. Louis: The part played by the East St. Louis, Ill., branch of the NAACP in bringing about the elimination of the 85-year-old East St. Louis school segregation policy was hailed in Februray by acting NAACP secretary Roy Wilkins.

In a telegram to David Owens, NAACP branch president, Mr. Wilkins congratulated the officers, members and friends of the branch for their "tireless efforts" in bringing about the integration of Negro and white pupils. The board of education recently voted to abandon the segregation policy rather than lose $667,989 a year in state aid, which, under the law, would be denied if the local board continued racial segregation.

"The fact that the integration . . . took place quietly, effectively, and without incident," Mr. Wilkins said in his wire, "serves as a heartening example to timid souls who claim to be fearful that to end jim crow is to encourage racial tension and violence. The citizens of East St. Louis, Negro and white, are to be highly commended for a perfect demonstration of American democracy in action."

File Jim-Crow Appeal: Continuing the fight to eliminate jim-crow schools in New York State, attorneys for the Association have filed an appeal with the State Commissioner of Education asking that the board of education of Freeport, Long Island, be directed to stop segregating Negro children.

The appeal, filed on February 6, followed refusal of the Freeport board to alter the school zone lines which, the NAACP charged, had been drawn in such a manner as to restrict Negro children to the Cleveland avenue school. The board had been petitioned on December 7, 1949, by the Negro and white parents to alter the lines or to convert the Cleveland avenue school into a junior high school for the use of both races. This petition was denied by the board.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE *of the Illinois State Conference of NAACP branches after conferring on plans for an intensified campaign in support of passage of FEPC and civil rights bills and the end of segregation in the public schools of southern Illinois.*

Hempstead, L. I.: The NAACP has asked the New York state commissioner of education to invalidate a device which permits parents to perpetuate a system of school segregation in Hempstead, L. I., by signing letters requesting that their children be allowed to attend schools outside their district.

On January 31 a letter was sent to the commissioner by Thomas F. Hyland, who claimed he represented parents of children living in the Eldridge Estates section of Hempstead, advising the commissioner that these parents desire to intervene in the second NAACP appeal on behalf of Negro parents whose children are compelled by the board of education to attend segregated Prospect school.

The children living in Eldridge Estates have been permitted to attend the Ludlum school even though they are now included in the zone for the Prospect school pursuant to a letter-signing device permitting attendance outside a district upon signed appeal of parents. Mr. Hyland asked that the second appeal of the NAACP be held in abeyance until the Eldridge Estates parents have an opportunity to be heard.

MISCELLANEOUS

New Field Secretaries: Two new field secretaries, Leah Brock and Bernard Brown, have been added to the staff of the NAACP.

Miss Brock served as assistant principal of the Pioneer Business College, Philadelphia, and has taught in the public schools of St. Louis and Chicago. For a period of three years, she was national field representative for *Ebony* and *Negro Digest* magazines, and also served as membership secretary for the Chicago branch of the NAACP and worked closely with Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, former field secretary of the Association and now one of its directors. Miss Brock joined the national office staff on January 15 and started the Wilmington, Delaware, membership campaign on January 30.

Mr. Brown, who came to the NAACP on February 1, was formerly vice-chairman of the National Planning and Advisory Committee to NAACP youth councils and college chapters, working in St. Louis with the youth council and college chapter at Stowe Teachers' College. He was at one time an instructor in English in the St. Louis public school system and a

CAST OF PORTLAND, *Oregon, branch's "Forty Years of Fighting"—Front row, L to R: Betty Berry, Mrs. Margaret Wyman, Mrs. Earl Morrison, Mrs. Edward Smith, branch president; Geneva Turner, Mrs. Dorothy Berry, and Mrs. Willis Williams. Back row, L to R: B. E. Ingram, Otto Rutherford, narrator; Charles Maxey, Robert Rankin, Paul Kennedy, and Stanley Jordan.*

VISITORS AND DELEGATES *who attended the Georgia State Conference of NAACP branches held at Gainesville, Ga., December* 2-3, 1949.

part-time instructor in English and public speaking at Muriel Business College in that city.

Regional Meets: Action on employment, public housing, police brutality, and voting and registration were on the agenda of the first of five regional conferences of the Association held in Seattle, Washington, March 3-5.

The West Coast conference was attended by delegates from Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington. Roy Wilkins, NAACP acting secretary, was a speaker. Other members of the national office staff who participated were assistant special counsel Robert L. Carter, West Coast regional secretary Noah Griffin, and Mr. Current.

The Southeast Regional Conference, which covers branches in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, will meet in Chattanooga, March 17-19. The Southwest Conference is scheduled for Dallas, March 24-26; the Eastern Conference, Philadelphia, March 25-26; and the Midwest Conference, Des Moines, April 1-2.

Club Donates Funds: Members of the social and civic Entre Nous Club, after a recent decision to disband, unanimously voted to send the balance of $144.90 remaining in their treasury to the NAACP as the organization which has done most "for the betterment of our race as a whole."

The officers of the club were James N. Flake, president; Sadie C. King, secretary; and Oda Belle Parker, treasurer.

$500 Membership: Completion of payment on a $500 life membership in the Association was made in February by the National Council, Knights of Peter Claver.

Attorney A. P. Tureaud, national secretary of the group, points out that the January issue of the *Claverite* carried a notice of the life membership.

What the Branches Are Doing

California: The regular monthly meeting of the MONROVIA branch was held in the Bethel AME church in January. Aside from regular business, the installation of officers was the order of the day. The following officers were installed by Rev. J. Ogden Hoffman, Jr.: O. I. G. Williams, president; James Wilson, vice-president; Mrs. Bowman, secretary; Mr. Bowman, assistant secretary; Mrs. Lucy Yancy, treasurer. Executive board: Rev. O. I. G. Williams, James Wilson, Mr. Bowman, Ogden Hoffman, Jr., Rev. John A. Davis, Mrs. Lucy Yancy, Rev. G. G. Bailey, Mrs. Gertrude Owens, W. A. Bissey, Robert Large, and I. A. Epperson.

Committee chairmen are as follows: Mr. Oates, membership; James Wilson, finance; Rev. John A. Davis, publicity and press; Robert Large, legislative; W. A. Bissey, labor and industry; Rev. J. Ogden Hoffman, education; Mrs. Gertrude Owens, entertainment; I. A. Epperson, youth councilor; W. W. Robinson, veterans; Rev. G. G. Bailey, housing; and J. W. Wilson, community coordinator.

District of Columbia: The following resolution was unanimously adopted at the regular monthly meeting, held in January, of the DISTRICT branch:

"In the recent passing of Mr. Joseph H. B. Evans and Mr. Clayton C. Bannister, the District of Columbia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People suffered irreparable loss. Both of these executive committee members died within a month: Mr. Evans passed on November 18, 1949, and Mr. Bannister died November 28, 1949. Both were indefatigable workers for the causes for which the NAACP stands and for the objectives of the organization. Even though warned because of health hazards that both suffered they gave unstintingly of their time and energies. Both were sound in their opinions and advice.

"It is the feeling of the members of the executive committee that much of the progress we have made in the advancement and improvement of the status of colored Americans in and about the District of Columbia has been due to the splendid contributions made by these two members of our executive committee. We feel that future generations will live better and freer lives by reason of the personalities and efforts of Messrs. Evans and Bannister."

Illinois: Plans for an intensive campaign to follow up the actions of the National Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization in Washington, D.C., of January 15-17, which was attended by 250 delegates from Illinois, were made at the meeting of the executive committee of the ILLINOIS STATE CONFERENCE OF NAACP BRANCHES at its January meeting.

The state committee also discussed plans for further action in the campaign to end segregation in the public schools of Illinois and for the successful integration of Negro children into the schools of East St. Louis, Ill., where the board of education, after a campaign of public pressure and legal action, decided to abandon its policy of separate schools for Negro and white children. The state conference of

branches is working on plans to raise a $10,000 fund to push an all-out campaign to end all forms of segregation and discrimination in the public schools of the state.

BALTIMORE BRANCH WINS—*Willam Holden, bricklayer, who had been refused employment on the* $500,000 *colored YMCA annex under construcion in Baltimore, Md., is shown as he went to work in February. Mr. Holden was taken on as result of the effort of the labor committee of the Baltimore, Maryland, branch.*

The officers and executive committee members of the state NAACP organization were formally installed at a luncheon-meeting held February 11.

Michigan: The MOUNT CLEMENS branch held a successful civil-rights meeting on January 17 in the Good Hope Baptist church. The branch has been helped in its work by the address of Rev. Lewis Dawley, pastor of the St. Luke AME church, on "The Integrity and Fitness of the Negro."

The branch has been awarded the Dr. J. L. Leach Trophy for outstanding achievements in the community. The trophy was purchased by Dr. Leach in 1947 out of his own funds and presented to the state conference of NAACP branches to be awarded each year to the branch that reached its membership quota and made the greatest contribution to the state conference of branches.

Officers of the Mount Clemens branch are as follows: Prince Drewry, president; Leonard Calvert, vice-president; Louise Drewry, secretary; Mattie Braxton, assistant secretary; and Lilly Irby, treasurer. Executive board members are Ann Mae Morlett, Mary Green, James Gordon, Ann Dorsey, Clara Gordan, Robert Simmons, James Davis, Mattie Colise, Miles Jewish, Rev. A. J. Keys, and John Miller.

New York: James Egert Allen, president of the NEW YORK STATE CONFERENCE OF NAACP BRANCHES, sent a telegram to Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York on February 6 on behalf of the state conference urging the governor to press for removal of the state prohibition against yellow margarine.

The telegram said:

"We urge you to use your high office in the interest of low income people of the state by repealing the color ban on margarine.

"The new federal law provides adequate protection for the butter interests. Farmers supply only one thirtieth of

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THE U.N. IS DEAD
U.A.N.M.
WE ARE PICKETING THE BRITISH COUNCIL
THIS IS THE WHITES' WORLD LAST CHANCE
WE ARE PICKETING THE BRITISH COUNCIL
DAMN THE U.N.!
U.A.N.M.
WE DEMAND! GET EUROPEAN NATIONS Get Out of AFRICA
U.A.N.M.
WE DEMAND ERITREA SOMALILAND ETHIOPIA
THE ITALIANS MASSACRED 275000 THIOPIANS
STOP THE BRITISH MURDERS NOW
UNITED AFRICAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT
U.A.N.M.
WE DEMAND! PUNISHMENT OF ITALIAN WAR CRIMINALS
WE DEMAND! AFRICA FOR THE AFRICANS

Acme

PICKET BRITISH CONSULATE—*Militant members of the United African Nationalist Movement picket the British consulate in New York City's Empire State building after presenting a petition demanding that England give former Italian colonies to Ethiopia. The petition also asked that Eritrea, Somaliland, and Ethiopia, and all of Africa, be cleared of European domination.*

the butter needs for processing.

"The food value of margarine equals that of butter. Yellow margarine law will eliminate waste and save money.

"Forty-two branches of our organization in this state, with twenty-five thousand members, expect the legislature to act on the repeal law."

In BROOKLYN the Metropolitan Youth Chorale, the chorus founded and sponsored by the Brooklyn youth council of the NAACP, gave its third concert Friday evening, February 17 at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

Formed in accordance with the policies of the NAACP, this chorale is a non-sectarian, interracial group living up to the best principles of American democracy. The two-year-old group is under the direction of Margaret Hillis, a young conductor who has studied at Indiana university, the Juilliard School of Music, and the Manhattan School of Music.

Southwest Region: The Tyler, Texas, Park Case, which seeks to open all state parks to Negro Texans, did not come to trial on January 24 as sched-

uled because the United State marshal could not gain service on one of the defendants, who was out of the state. However, pending trial sometime in the near future, Texas officials have announced that they will meet this "emergency" by closing the parks where "separate and equal" facilities cannot be arranged for Negroes and whites. Observers say this will mean closing nearly all the state's thirty-seven parks.

Dallas Conference: Meeting dates for the southwest regional conference in Dallas, Texas, are March 24-26.

The conference of Texas youth was held in Austin, Texas, December 3-4. An outgrowth of this meeting, attended by seventy-four delegates representing fourteen NAACP youth councils and college chapters, was organization of the Texas State NAACP Youth Conference.

Sweatt Case: The Texas Council of Negro Organizations, representing thirty-four Texas organizations, has employed the law firm of Mullinax, Wells & Ball, Dallas, to prepare a brief *amicus curiae* for presentation to the U. S. Supreme Court on behalf of the plaintiff in the Sweatt case to be heard by the high court on March 13.

Because of the courage and patience of Heman Marion Sweatt, who has stood the test without a whimper since his case was filed four long years ago, early in 1946, it has been proposed that Texas branches contribute to a fund to send Heman Sweatt and his wife to Washington to be present when his case is heard in March.

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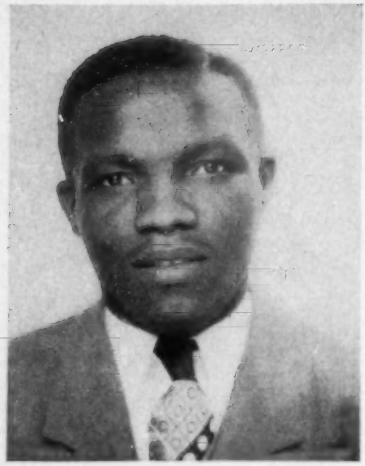

BENJAMIN W. WATKINS *of New York City, formerly of Barbados, B. W. I., is president of the Caduceus Society (pre-medical group) of the College of the City of New York. Mr. Watkins is also the first Negro in the history of the College ever to be inducted into the Sigma Alpha Society for honors in his junior year and service to the college.*

The Teachers Bulletin, January, 1950, an official publication of the NATIONAL TEACHERS DIVISION of the United Public Workers of America, makes the following comment on the Feinberg law:

"The cause of academic freedom was immensely strengthened when two justices of the New York State Supreme Court, Judge Harry E. Schirick on November 28 and Judge Murray Hearn on December 14, declared the witch-hunting Feinberg Act unconstitutional. Both opinions found the Act violated the "due process" clause of the Fourteenth Amendment."

College and

The same issue also reports that "Dismissals of teachers for supporting Henry Wallace, for political opinions, for belonging to organizations disapproved by the authorities, has become a common phenomenon. In 25 states as well as Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia, teachers are required to take loyalty oaths. State and national investigating committees harass the schools and universities."

■

There was considerable tension in Oxford, Penn., in January when a group of twenty-nine LINCOLN UNI-

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School News

VERSITY (PA.) students and faculty members belonging to the college NAACP chapter visited the Oxford Hotel Coffee Shop and the American restaurant. The groups were refused service in both places. At the coffee shop the waitresses left their jobs; the American restaurant closed its doors for the evening. The chapter plans to bring suit to test the Pennsylvania state civil rights law.

■

Seven HOWARD UNIVERSITY science teachers made outstanding contributions to the annual regional meeting of the National Institute of Science held at Virginia State College in January.

Particularly interesting to teachers of chemistry were two papers delivered by J. W. Huguley, instructor in chemistry at Howard. One of Mr. Huguley's papers gave a "New Mnemonic Scheme for the Activity Series of the Common Metals"; while the other summarized "Visualized Methods of Presenting Chemical Theory."

Dr. H. E. Finley, head of the department of zoology at Howard, demonstrated "Mounting Biological Specimens in the Making of Microscopic Slides"; and Professor D. T. Ray, of the same division, demonstrated "Blood Testing." Contributions from Howard's department of physics were made by Dr. Herman Branson and W. N. McIntosh.

Other Howard teachers who participated in the sessions were Dr.

ONITA RICARD, *senior, is a top-honor student at Southern University.*

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"Atomic Energy," an exhibition prepared by the editors of *Life* magazine, was on display in Founders Library until February 10. Thesis of the exhibition was that science is truly international and that atomic energy is not an exclusively scientific matter but that it will inevitably involve social and political questions.

■

Recent highlights at BENNETT COLLEGE are the appointment of the young Chinese scholar Richard Sia to the faculty; the recital by June McMechen, lyric soprano; the concert of the Boston University Seminary Singers; and an address by the world-faced author and traveler, Dr. Sherwood Eddy.

Mr. Sia, formerly of the department of physics and mathematics at Hwa Nan College, Foochow, China, has joined the department of physics.

■

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY (Mo.) began its second semester February 1 with an enrollment of 120 new students. The Inman Page library is now ready for occupancy, and the acting-head librarian, Mary McAfee, has a plan to use student and faculty personnel in the moving of books to the new building.

The school of journalism announces opening of the annual state high school feature writing contest. Prizes totaling $150 will be awarded the winning writers on the subject, "The Role the Newspaper Must

Play in the Struggle for Civil Rights." The contest is open to students of all four years in the secondary schools of Missouri. Deadline for entries is March 1.

John C. Eastwood, owner of Enterprise Engravers, Kansas City, Mo., has been appointed an instructor in journalism to teach courses in photoengraving at the school of journalism. He began work on a part-time basis in February.

Mr. Eastwood, a resident of Independence, Mo., and a graduate of the Kansas State College at Manhattan, has conducted his engraving plant in Kansas City for eight years. For four years during the war he headed the department of photography and printing for the North American Aviation Company in Kansas City. Prior to that he had served as a slide-maker for the Kansas City Slide Company and as a traveling salesman for the Wilkie Spring and Tool Company, also of Kansas City.

Classes conducted by Duke Ellington, Benny Goodman, and "Dizzy" Gillespie are a part of the many features of a new course in jazz which began February 6 in the Division of General Education at NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

The new course is under the direction of Marshall W. Stearns, jazz critic and assistant professor of English on leave from Cornell. Subject to professional commitment, the jazzmen, Ellington, Goodman, and Gillespie, as well as Count Basie and Louis Armstrong, will serve as guest lecturers during the evening meetings of the course.

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First playwriting contest of the SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF DRAMATIC AND SPEECH ARTS was announced in January. Aim of the contest, which closed February 15, was to encourage the writing and the pro-

(*Continued on page* 195)

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Health Hints

We have received so many requests for more weight reducing information that we have decided to give you all the information you may possibly need in this issue. Please file it for future use as it will be impossible for us to repeat it in a future issue of "The Crisis" or reply to requests by mail.

WEIGHT CONTROL

Proper weight is extremely important to an individual's general health. Obesity is known to shorten life and will predispose to or aggravate chronic diseases such as diabetes and hypertension.

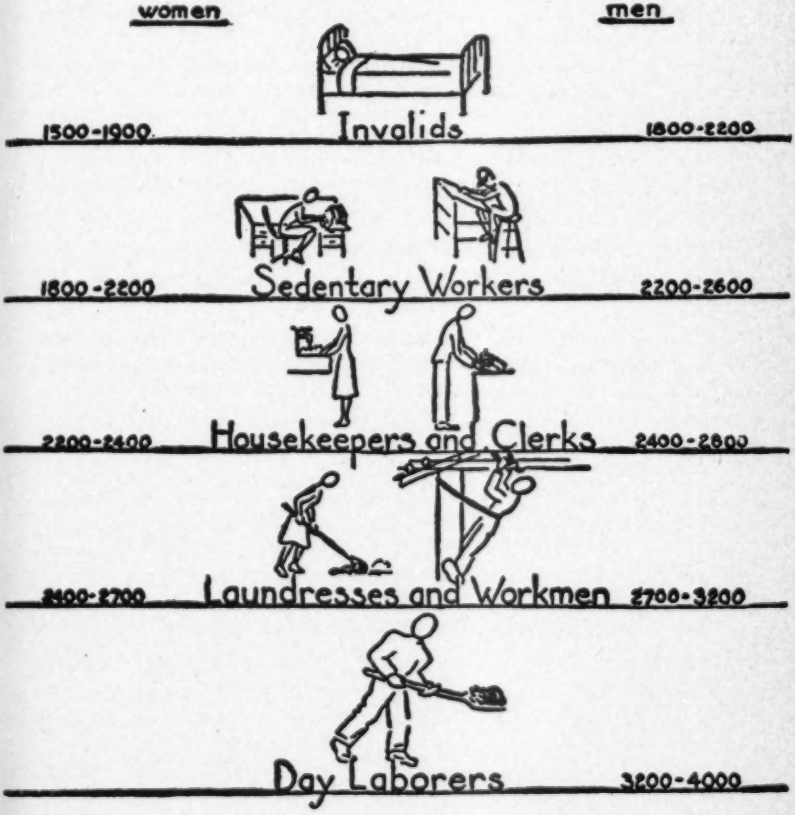
Many persons want to reduce for other reasons as well. It is not difficult to plan a diet that will lead to loss of weight without sacrificing any of the important elements of a balanced diet. The difficulty in losing weight usually arises from a psychological rather than a physical need to eat. Food has a sedative or narcotic property for some persons. Food habits may also be extremely hard to alter. Psychotherapy may, therefore, be a necessary adjunct to a reducing diet; patients who find it impossible to stick to a diet should seek such help. No diet containing less than 800 calories a day should be undertaken without medical supervision. No patient suffering from a chronic illness should attempt to lose weight without medical supervision.

In general, it is safe to cut down drastically on the intake of sugars, starches, and fats, also alcoholic beverages. Where some sweetening is desired, saccharin, which is calorie-free, may be substituted for sugar. Remember that soft drinks, ice cream, and pastries have high sugar content. Starchy food such as potatoes, corn, cereals, and bread should be minimized. Fats, though highest of all foods in caloric content, contribute much to palatability, and are therefore hard to cut out completely. But avoid fried foods, buttered vegetables, and fatty meat, fowl or fish. Use lemon juice or vinegar, with or without spices, as a substitute for salad dressings prepared with oil.

A reducing diet should include most other foods which go into a normal, well-balanced diet, though some changes in quantity may be necessary. Milk (high in calcium, protein, and vitamin B complex) should be included. At least a pint a day is desirable. Substitution of skim milk or buttermilk for whole milk reduces the caloric content to about half. Cottage cheese

CHART 1[1]

Summary of Calorie Needs for Daily Activities



[1] From Public Affairs Pamphlet No. 32. Problems of Food.

(not creamed) and pot cheese are the only ones suitable in a low-calorie diet. Eggs should be boiled or poached, not fried or scrambled.

Lean meats, fish (including shellfish), and fowl may be eaten daily, but should be prepared without additional fat. Cooked or raw vegetables (especially green or yellow and leafy varieties, for vitamin A) and raw fruits should be served at least twice daily. Any bread and cereal should be whole grain rather than refined.

Water is permited in any desired quantity, as are clear tea and coffee (without sugar or cream), mushrooms, soup made from bouillon cubes, and other non-calorie-containing foods.

If you do not lose weight by adopting such general principles, the following sample diet, if carefully adhered to, should lead to a safe, moderate but steady, weight loss. For the average person the rate of weight loss on such a diet should be about eight pounds a month, though weight loss may not start for several weeks after the diet begins. But rate of loss will vary from person to person, depending on body weight, physical activity, metabolic rate, etc.

LOW CALORIE FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

(Calories per hundred grams. There are approximately 30 grams in an ounce.)

16-CALORIE VEGETABLES: asparagus, beet greens, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, chard, cucumbers, endive, escarole, lettuce, radishes, sauerkraut, spinich, Summer squash, tomatoes and tomato juice, rhubarb.

28- CALORIE VEGETABLES AND FRUITS: canned carrots, collards, eggplant, kale, kohlrabi, leeks, okra, parsley, peppers, pumpkins, Winter squash, turnips, blackberries, melons, strawberries.

40-CALORIE VEGETABLES AND FRUITS: Brussels sprouts, beets, fresh carrots, fresh onions, canned peas, rutabagas; canned, unsweetened applesauce, water-packed apricots, blueberries, grapefruit, grapefruit juice, peaches, pears, limes, lemons, oranges, raspberries, tangerines.

APPROXIMATE 800-CALORIE REDUCING DIET

BREAKFAST	*Measure*	*Grams*
28-caloric fruit	1 serving	100
Egg	1	50
Bread	1 slice	30
Butter	1 teaspoon	5
LUNCHEON		
Meat or fish	2 oz.	60
16-calorie vegetable	1 serving	100

(*Continued on page* 194)

Table of Heights and Weights Based upon a Report of the Medico-Actuarial Investigation, 1912, Covering an Analysis of 221,819 Men and 136,504 Women.

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF MEN

Age	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
5 ft. 0 in.	107	118	122	126	127	131	133	134	136
5 ft. 1 in.	109	119	124	128	130	133	135	136	138
5 ft. 2 in.	112	122	126	130	132	135	137	138	139
5 ft. 3 in.	115	125	129	133	135	138	140	141	142
5 ft. 4 in.	118	128	133	136	138	141	143	144	145
5 ft. 5 in.	122	132	137	140	142	145	147	148	149
5 ft. 6 in.	126	136	141	143	146	149	151	152	153
5 ft. 7 in.	131	140	145	148	150	153	156	156	158
5 ft. 8 in.	134	144	149	152	155	158	160	162	163
5 ft. 9 in.	138	148	153	156	160	163	166	166	168
5 ft. 10 in.	142	152	158	161	165	168	170	171	173
5 ft. 11 in.	147	156	162	166	170	174	176	177	178
6 ft. 0 in.	152	161	167	172	176	180	182	183	184
6 ft. 1 in.	158	166	173	178	182	186	188	190	191
6 ft. 2 in.	162	171	179	184	189	193	196	197	198
6 ft. 3 in.	168	176	184	190	195	200	202	204	205
6 ft. 4 in.	172	182	189	196	201	206	209	211	213
6 ft. 5 in.	177	186	194	201	207	212	216	217	219

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF WOMEN

Age	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
4 ft. 8 in.	102	106	109	112	115	119	122	125	125
4 ft. 9 in.	103	108	112	114	117	121	124	127	127
4 ft. 10 in.	105	110	113	116	119	123	126	129	129
4 ft. 11 in.	106	112	115	118	121	125	128	131	131
5 ft. 0 in.	108	114	117	120	123	127	130	133	133
5 ft. 1 in.	109	116	119	122	125	129	132	135	135
5 ft. 2 in.	112	118	121	124	127	132	135	138	138
5 ft. 3 in.	115	123	124	127	130	135	138	141	141
5 ft. 4 in.	118	125	128	131	134	138	141	144	144
5 ft. 5 in.	122	128	132	134	138	142	145	148	148

AVERAGE HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS OF WOMEN

Age	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55
5 ft. 6 in.	126	132	135	138	142	146	149	152	153
5 ft. 7 in.	130	136	138	142	146	150	153	156	158
5 ft. 8 in.	134	140	143	148	150	154	157	161	163
5 ft. 9 in.	138	143	148	150	154	158	161	165	167
5 ft. 10 in.	142	147	151	154	157	161	164	169	171
5 ft. 11 in.	147	151	154	158	160	164	168	173	174
6 ft. 0 in.	152	156	158	162	163	167	172	176	177

APPROXIMATE 800-CALORIE REDUCING DIET (Continued)

28-calorie fruit or vegetable	1 serving	100
Skim milk	1 glass	200
Bread	1 slice	30
DINNER		
Meat or fish	3 oz.	90
16-calorie vegetables (1 raw, 1 cooked)	2 servings	200
40-calorie fruit or vegetable	1 serving	100
Skim milk	1 glass	200
Bread	1 slice	30

Because loss of weight by diet control is usually irksome, many persons frequently turn to methods which appear to be more attractive. None of them is likely to be both effective and safe.

DID YOU KNOW —

That Giuseppe Garibaldi, the famous Italian liberator, married a Brazilian Negro peasant woman named Anita?

★ ★ ★

That whereas the American census classifies its population into *white* and *non-white* the 1940 Brazilian census has five categories of *white, black, yellow, brown,* and *unclassified?*

★ ★ ★

That there were 330,000 Negro Roman Catholics in 1945, and 351 Catholic churches for the exclusive use of Negroes?

COLLEGE NEWS

(*Continued from page* 187)

duction of worthwhile plays, especially among college, community, and high school groups. Prize for the best manuscript submitted was $25, with a second prize of $15, and a third prize of $10.

The Southern Association of Drama and Speech Arts (SADSA) is the foremost organization of its kind existing among Negro drama groups. It was founded in 1936 by Randolph Edmunds and an interracial group of speech and drama teachers in the schools and community groups of the Deep South. Its general aim is to advance the teaching of speech and drama from the educational and esthetic points of view, and to stimulate the production of worthwhile plays.

■

Samuella V. Totty, head of the department of business at SOUTHERN

(*Continued on page* 201)

TEAMWORK IN TEXAS

(*Continued from page* 163)

with capital stock of $200. Today it has grown to 168 family-members with a capital stock of $20,000. The purpose of the credit union is to promote thrift by means of acquiring loans at low interest rates to repair, remodel farm dwellings and other farm buildings, buy feed, seed, livestock, fertilizer, farm equipment, and other needs.

Long before the farmers of these communities were able to finance operations like this, John McGrath, operating on the theory that there is "glory enough for us all" in building a sound farming area sought the help and co-operation of other agencies and people such as the county home demonstration agent of the State Extension Service, soil conservation experts and other leading citizens who could contribute to the success of the farmers. "I couldn't get anywhere without their help," McGrath once said. One of the hardest working persons in the area is Negro county agent E. A. Palmer who has given much of his time and energy to advancing the status of the farmers in Liberty county. He is proud of the work being done by members of his race and readily admits it. While most of the farmers are Catholics, Palmer himself is a Baptist and confessed to "attending the Catholic church almost as much as I do my own." He thinks the good days for Negro farmers in his section are "just beginning," based on their splendid record for the past six or seven years.

SUCCESS STORIES

Let's take a look at some of the other farmers of this enterprising county who have teamed up with the Farmers Home Administration, other agencies, and Father Doyle and have written their own success stories in the fertile soil of Southeast Texas.

In the $10,000 class is 54-year-old Joe Beverly whose 241-acre farm has been producing that kind of income for several years. He farms 100 acres in rice, 10 or 12 in corn, has 20 head of cattle, 200 chickens and

in addition built a $4,000 home recently.

Paul D. Collette, 48, owns a 155-acre farm five miles west of Dayton which he bought in 1941. His farm yielded more than $8,900 worth of products last year and included in this sum was $5,300 worth of okra which he harvested from 10 acres.

Clebert Page, 55, owns 163 acres of upland farm seven miles west of Dayton. On ten acres last year he harvested $4,000 worth of okra alone. He also produced 55 acres of rice, 12 acres of assorted vegetables, 20 acres of cotton and the same amount of corn. When asked about how much time he puts in on this busy farming schedule, Page laughed and said: "Actually I work only about half my time. The other half I rest." He figures he netted about $6,000 from all crops last year.

HOME CLINIC

Albert Johnson, 48, who owns 112 acres of debt-free land with improvements valued at $3,000, has 18 acres of corn, 13 head of cattle, and his wife raised 2600 baby chicks last year which returned a net profit of 55 cents each. Most of the families have deep freeze units, all modern conveniences in their homes, with tractors and other labor-saving equipment on their farms.

One of the many affairs held at Ames recently was the initial Negro agricultural farm and home clinic dealing with problems faced by the family-size farmer. The clinic was under the joint sponsorship of John McGrath and Father Doyle. Among the speakers were Nathan Waldman, Liberty merchant; George Roesner, farm and ranch commentator of Station KTRM; Albert Hailey of Silsbee who led a group discussion on poultry; Mrs. Rita Holdridge who gave a talk on freezer units; Carlton Trant, secretary of Liberty and Chambers conservation and marketing association, who spoke on soil conservation; G. L. Hart, Liberty county agricultural agent, who discussed dairying and cattle. E. A. Palmer Negro county agent discussed garden and outlined selection of farm sites, care of soil and protection against farm insects.

In welcoming the members of the clinic, Father Doyle said: "We must exercise every effort to keep our family-size farms vigorous and strong. Despite much specialization, the family-size farm remains the backbone of our nation's economy. It is important, therefore, that we keep our farm life wholesome and attractive enough to draw the youth to it."

Not long ago the *Houston Chronicle* saluted the progress of the Negro farmers in Liberty county in a front page editorial. It said in part:

"The little rural community of Ames, three miles east of Liberty, bears a signficance entirely out of proportion to its size. There is a group of Negro farmers there who own their farms outright or are paying them off rapidly; who employ modern methods of farming, and many of whom enjoyed an income of as much as $10,000 gross or $5,000 to $6,000 net last season.

VISION PAID OFF

"The story . . . is an eye-opening demonstration of what can be done on Southeast Texas and Gulf Coast land by farmers of either race. . . .

These men had little or no capital to start with. But they had the will to get ahead, the vision to seek land of their own, and a reputation for hard work. And so, when they applied for Farmers Home Administration 40-year loans they got them. Some have paid off in five years. Others will be paid out within two or three years if the market for their produce remains anywhere near as good as it has been the past several years.

"The Negro farmers of Ames and adjacent communities, besides doing all right for themselves are doing their race and Southeast Texas agriculture a service. They have proven that opportunity exists for the southern Negro to become independent and prosperous. They also have demonstrated, as clearly as probably any group of white farmers has done, that diversified farming, featuring a crop that finds a ready market in Houston, and the use of the latest farming methods and machinery, are practices that pay."

INDIA AFTER GANDHI

(*Continued from page* 155)

uty Prime Minister, Sardar Patel, and to the patriotic response of the princes themselves. The states, indeed, have not been liquidated; they have been welded homogeneously into the Indian Union as sharers in the national uplift.

Homogeneity in social and economic opportunities is the essence of a democratic set-up: to have had "independent" islands, with varying categories of political and economic privileges, was the certain way to our disintegration, a catastrophe we could never countenance. The princes in graciously joining us as copartners in our national destiny were lining up with the forces of democracy. It will be their greatest glory to serve the people entrusted to their keeping. We are helping the states to keep in step with our autonomous provinces, fostering conditions for government of the people by the people. In Hyderabad, the caretaker government of Major-General Chardhunj, administers a state rapidly returning to normal. Communist pockets have been combed out; capital political crimes have steadily declined; with returning security, the people have gone back to the deserted villages to till the land they had fled and now the stage is set for the Constituent Assembly. Events in Hyderabad, like those of other unsettled areas in India, are projected abroad out of focus. The picture is blurred; the realities obscured.

BRITISH FRIENDSHIP

As an Asian power, India has stirred the conscience of the world on behalf of subject peoples. The Delhi conference on Indonesia is directly in point. Yet, India has no thought whatever of assuming any leadership of the countries of Asia in order to dominate regional counsels or annex territories. Fears in this regard have been expressed, more pronouncedly of late, but they are entirely misconceived if not tendencious. India extends her hand of friendship to all countries, although she will not be aligned with

any bloc of powers, because that is not the way of peace. We do not think that he who is not with you is necessarily against you. It is in this spirit of friendship that India is drawn to the Commonwealth as a guarantee of peace and lasting goodwill, but she would be loath to be embroiled in conflicts because of this association.

At no period during the British connection with India has there been such friendliness towards Britain, as exists today. This is due to the manner of Britain's withdrawal: we parted shaking hands. When the history of the period comes to be written a great measure of credit will go, on the part of Britain, to Viscount Mountbatten whose Indian chapter will stand out as an essay in world statesmanship. We extend this friendliness to all our neighbor states, and our improving good relations with Pakistan are an augury for the eventual resolution of our passing differences.

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATIONS

One broad criticism, however, will remain of the set-up in India. The central government, it is true, is a cabinet of all talents, irrespective of antecedents or alignments, but the governments in the provinces are made up overwhelmingly of Congress majorities (the Congress party is the political party built up by Gandhi and the one now in power) and little opposition exists to their rule. The provincial cabinets, with notable exceptions, are not of outstanding brilliance. There is also in Congress ranks a palpable maneuvering for positions of power, with disturbing repercussions, as in Madras, on the stability of the government. There have been allegations of graft, corruption, and nepotism.

There is nothing so corrupting as absolute rule, and there is great danger in India of power-drunk majorities stultifying themselves. The central government is fully alive to these alarming tendencies, and control and admonishment have been rigorously exercised. There is no question that the people will return the Congress to power, but it will be a very much overhauled group that will be returned to govern. It may be that eventually we might devise some other means for the expression of the will of the people than by the rule of majorities, some other system more suited to our circumstances and derived from our heritage. These are some of the broad trends of events in India, of a people in the crisis of regeneration. These are our hopes and fears.

PICKIE PIE

(*Continued from page* 143)

out" for the funeral. They did. It was held in nearby Jeffersonville. Two thousand came. This was the biggest crowd ever seen at a funeral here. There were not many noisy shouts; mainly tears and sobs. Grown men cried. What else was there to do?

The press reactions to this lynching are also revealing. The *Atlanta Daily World* (Negro paper), that gave the best coverage to it, was almost cynically hopeless. It remarked editorially, "We don't think the verdict [of the Grand Jury]

will occasion any great surprise to anyone, either in or out of the state. For out of a total of 25 lynchings in Georgia, since 1930, figures show that there has not been a single conviction." The *World* then went on, less grimly, to call for a federal anti-lynch law.

The *Atlanta Constitution,* edited by Ralph McGill, leading "Southern liberal," deplored the fact that Georgia was again presented to the nation and to "Russian newspapers" as lawless and that such acts "move us closer to Federal laws."

The *Atlanta Journal,* in two editorials, also was apprehensive that Georgia's reputation was soiled and that such occurences gave "invaluable ammunition to the political baiters of Georgia and the South" and "off-set to a heavy degree the powerful efforts of Senator Russell and other Southern Congressional leaders to prevent federal intrusion into the state's field of law enforcement."

The really indignant editorials and those that focused upon the victim, his nine dependents left behind and the flouting of law and human rights were mostly in the Negro press and in publications north of the Mason-Dixon line. Even Hodding Carter of Greenville, Mississippi, another famous "Southern liberal," in his weekly syndicated column for the Southern press, insisted that Pickie Pie was a "small town Negro badman" and that "the mob spirit exists elsewhere besides the South." Was he more interested that lynchings should stop or that talk up North about lynchings down South should stop?

Pickie Pie is now dead and gone. His unhappy bones are rotting in the earth, where all our bones some day must rot.

His family and dependents have scattered, doubling up with relatives and friends. His little children know what happened to their father. His ghost haunts the land: for all of the hundreds of Negroes along the dusty roads of Georgia and elsewhere, who appear drunk or dazed, stupidly insensitive to inquiry or insult, are the zombies of the Pickie Pies. It is not so much that they are afraid of others, rather they are afraid of themselves. They fear to feel their feelings; a thousand resentments would explode. Sometimes they do anyway. Then the headlines say, "Crazed Negro goes Beserk, Runs Amok."

AN ORDINARY MAN

Pickie Pie was not rich, well-born or educated. He was an ordinary man.

He was not attempting to vote (though, of course, everyone should have that right) or achieve socially equality (though every kind of equality must be achieved). He was no crusader for democracy.

He was simply an ordinary man who wanted to be a man. He liked to work, to drive his Ford, to play with his kids, to have fun sometimes. He did not like being pushed around.

They killed him.

Sunday morning preachers will preach, as before, of manhood and brotherhood. Editors will write, from day to day, of law and democracy. The Governor still sits in his seat in the capitol.

The bones of Pickie Pie are rotting in the earth of Wilkinson County. The world moves on.

LEGAL DIRECTORY

The following directory of some of the many lawyers known to us is carried in response to numerous inquiries from readers desiring to contact attorney outside their home towns. The Crisis maintains no legal bureau, and the N.A.A.C.P. handles only cases involving color discrimination, segregation or denial of citizen rights.

ARKANSAS

J. R. Booker
Century Building, Little Rock
Telephone: 2-4248

William A. Booker
Suite 410-12, 3456 S. State St., Chicago 16
Telephone: CAlumet 5-6914

Flowers, Flowers & Trimble
Masonic Temple, Pine Bluff
Telephone: 919

CALIFORNIA

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Charles H. Matthews — David W. Williams
2510 S. Central Ave., Los Angeles 11
Telephone: ADams 1-9737—ADams 1-6712

ILLINOIS

Ellis & Westbrooks
3000 South State St., Chicago 16
Telephone: CALumet 4968—4969

William Henry Huff
520 E. 35th St., Chicago 16
Telephone: OAK 6749

Loring B. Moore
180 W. Washington St., Suite 500
Chicago, Telephone RAndolph 6-1094

INDIANA

Charles Quincy Mattocks
427 W. 30th St., Indianapolis 8
Telephone: Wabash 1444

Henry J. Richardson, Jr.
157 N. Illinois St., Suites 208 & 209
Indianapolis 4
Telephone: Lincoln 2424-2425

KENTUCKY

Charles W. Anderson, Jr.
602 W. Walnut St., Louisville 3
Telephone: Jackson 6646 & Wabash 4765

MASSACHUSETTS

J. Clifford Clarkson
1597 Main St., Springfield 3
Telephone: 32533

MICHIGAN

Herbert L. Dudley
4256 Russell St., Detroit 7
Telephone: Terrace 2-9134

Floyd H. Skinner
Michigan at Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids 2
Telephone: 8-9042 or 8-6795

Smith and Brown
1000 Lawyer's Building
139 Cadillac Square, Detroit 26, Mich.
Telephone: Cadillac 2176

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114 N. Third St., Las Vegas
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Logan W. McWilson
189-191 Halsey St., Newark 2
Telephone: MArket 3-1779

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Telephone: EXpress 3712-3713

Harry E. Davis
202 Engineers Bldg., Cleveland 14
Telephone: MAin 1320

Chester K. Gillespie
508 Public Sr. Bldg., Cleveland 14
Telephone: CHerry 1835

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Telephone: LOcust 1317

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Joseph G. LeCount
103 Westminster St., Providence 3

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711 Prairie Ave., Houston 2
Office: F4895; Home: F0853

VIRGINIA

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Telephone: 9751

Willmer F. Dillard
330 Gilmer Ave., N. W.
Roanoke 17
Telephone: 2-2608

VIRGIN ISLANDS

William F. Moorhead
Christiansted, St. Croix, V. I.

WEST VIRGINIA

Willard L. Brown
Suite 202, Brown Building
Washington at Jacob St.
Charleston
Telephones: 30-341; 21-470

COLLEGE NEWS

(*Continued from page* 195)

UNIVERSITY, is the fourth woman and the first Negro to receive the Ph. D. degree from the school of business of the University of Chicago. She received her degree December 18, 1949. Miss Totty's dissertation was in the field of management and finance. She holds B. S. and A. M. degrees from Tennessee State College and Fisk university, and did advanced study at Columbia university before entering the University of Chicago.

Dr. Betram W. Doyle, dean of Louisville Municipal College, addressed 149 Southern university honor students on December 12 at the annual honors-day convocation. The following students headed the spring-semester honor list, with perfect averages: Onita Ricard, senior; Claudia Johnson, senior; and Stanley Morris, junior.

Of the 1,647 students enrolled at Southern, seven come from foreign countries: Dorothy Norton, freshman, Jamaica, B.W.I.; Phyllis Tory, freshman, Trinidad, B.W.I.; Augustine Jalla, freshman, Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa; Shelia Barker, freshman, St. Kitts, B.W.I.; Ruby Barker, freshman, St. Kitts; K. Eustace Johnson, junior, Gingerland, Nevis, B.W.I.; and H. Wilmot Dennis, sophomore, Monrovia, Liberia.

■

A surprise bon voyage shower was tendered Mrs. Blanche Taylor Daniel by ladies of the SHAW UNIVERSITY faculty on January 17. Mrs. Daniel will soon leave the campus to make her home at Virginia State College when her husband, Dr. Robert P. Daniel, assumes the presidency of that institution.

An area conference on resource-use education was held in January at the Washington high school, Raleigh, under the auspices of the Shaw-St. Augustine Resource-Use Center. The conference was attended by representatives from eleven North Carolina counties.

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